In point of fact, slave labor possesses in this coun try a monepoly of certain staples which are of prime pecessity, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. It is a double monopoly in this, that these staples can only be produced by that labor; and there are no other soils than those we possess capable of yielding them. The Tribune will concede, at all events, that the products are great; and if it is not too much preoccupied with its patent sedicine anti-slavery ideas, it will concede, too, that they are employed as a powerful basis upon which the machinery of the free labor of the North is operated. It will also concede-at least it is fruethat the products of slave labor enter largely into every branch of domestic and foreign trade and commerce, and thus open other fields for the use and employment of the machinery and men of the free States. Profits and necessities are active stimulants of invention. Poverty and went discover more laws and apply more principles in mechanics and in all the sciences, than faxury and power. We greatly fear our cotemporary has become too rich and independent to be really useful. It mixes its pride, its prejudices, and its caprices with its medicines, while to wealth affords it facilities for advertising them.

This whole system is one of simple, natural division of labor; and its operation for three-quarters of a century proves how perfectly it has accomplished the highest ends of economy, happiness, independence, and wealth. The two sections of the Union have risen and failen in the vicissitudes of business; but time has almost equally balanced the scales, leaving no just cause of complaint to either, but teaching both a lesson of wisdom and forbearance which we hope will not be without effect.

We utterly repudiate and condemn all such narrow, petty, and mischievous schemes of government as are enforced by the Tribune. One would suppose from reading that paper that the Union was a bank, rupt, its assets in the hands of dishonest commissioners, and the northern people the exclusive creditors. If we go a step further, and regard the Trihune as sharp lawyers intending to embarrass the concern and eat up the dividends, the figure will be still more impressive and complete.

We are free to admit that the genius of the North has much to do in sustaining the labor of the South; and we claim that if the Tribune will persist in its blind hostility to the latter, its friends in Massachusetts and other free States who are engaged in the manufacture of articles for slave markets and of slave products, ought, before going farther, to wipe their hands of the responsibility of maintaining slavery. Labor is better distributed in the North, and although population does not crowd upon production, there are large classes of poor operatives whose subsistence depends wholly upon the continuance of those manufactures. All this goes to show the real unity of American industry of every class; and it exhibits with equal force the healthy condition of the laborer and his rewards.

If the Tribune is not a mere skeleton theoristif it does not intend to subject all the affairs of practical life to a thorough regimen of its pestilent nostroms-if it would adopt the simple but expressive shall come down from its stilts and cease its efforts to distract and derange the operations of that great machinery which the genius of the race has brought into being, and which the Tribune claims as its favor-

NEWS FROM KANSAS -GOVERNOR DENVER'S PROCLAMATION.

We give in another column the sensible and decided proclamation of Governor Denver on the subject of the enrolment of the militia under the military dictation of that presumptuous mountebank, Jin Lane. We confess to a feeling of nausea whenever we are called upon to contemplate the consummate impudence of this everlasting pretender. One would suppose from his conduct that he regards himself as the special guardian of a lot of minors; and if we add to this the old Spanish maxim that it is better to be an executor than an heir, we shall have the whole case before us. What would be thought of a The Morisal; or, End of the Jovith State. By Ben Asaph, person in New York sending circulars about the State directing the enrolment of the militia under his special direction? "Headquarters New York Militia, Utica, February 16, 1858." From these headquarters Rombastes Furioso issues his orders and romises his "commissions."

We state the case in this way just to bring before the people the conduct of Lane and his associates in Kansas. We regard it as impossible that any considerable number of the American people can for a moment sanction his proceedings. Jim Lane derives his authority from the Topeka government; or if from the territorial government, then the act of 1854, creating that government, expressly declares that "the governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia." and "he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said

In relation to the question of organizing the government under the new constitution, the Kansas Daily Ledger of the 2d of March, alluding to and earnestly commending a speech made by Thomas Ewing, jr., says :

"The principles advocated by him will secure the full and cordial support of all men, of all parties, opposed to usurpation. No other principles will. He argued that all ree-State men elected under the Lecompton constitution should qualify that the principle of non-action had prevailed long enough."

We do not despair of hearing, and that very soon, that the people of Kansas have finally determined to act like sensible men. Such a result will drive out of the Territory all such jugglers and incendiaries as Lane, who if they do no other actual harm cannot fail to inflict upon the country a lasting disgrace. We have no idea in the world that Lane can survive as an agitator two years more. Just as soon as passion subsides he will sink away into obscurity and contempt; and those who now give him countenance will be the first to consign him to merited infamy and disgrace.

PUBLIC LANDS IN LOUISIANA

In this morning's Daily Union will be found official notifications Nos. 598 and 599 from the General Land Office, relating to public lands in the State of Louisiana. The former directs the restoration to market of certain lands in that State, and the latter notifies the public of sales which will take place at Mouroe on the 14th and 28th days of June next, and at Natchitoches also on the last-named day.

AFFAIRS

The speech of Mr. Kennedy in the Senate on Friday last is one of peculiar significance. Mr. Kennedy belongs to the American party, owing no obligations to the democratic organization, and none whatever of sympathy or duty to the so-called republican party. Mr. Kennedy's party is too small to be effective, and hence the senator was called upon to consult the character of the measure before the country to guide him in the discharge of his duties. This was all frank and mauly; and although we claim party fealty to the bill proposing the admission claim party fealty to the bill proposing the admission of Kaneas, that fealty is due to the merits of the measure itself—to the principle of non-intervention and State rights it imbodies—to the object which is sought to be accomplished in its success: the resought to be accomplished in its success: the removal from the arena of federal politics of a frightful subject of dispute and agitation. To effect this end, disavowing all possible fellowship with the "republicans," Mr. Kennedy yields a cordial support to the plan of admission embraced in the bill before the Senate. This is signification and pointed enough. It is a rebuke to those democrats who seem unlike Mr. Kennedy to glory in their fellowship with the republicans. Mr. Kennedy's position under the cirmetances is such as to reflect honor upon his head and his heart.

The character and the interests of the country alike demand that in this controversy there shall be but two parties. There is no middle ground between them-no half-way house. Those not for us, therefore, to be assumed, that the members of the auditory. Hon. John Nelson presided, with the follow American organization, with inconsiderable excep- ing vice presidents: tions, would finally act with the democracy, and thus leave the republicans alone. Those democrats who have gone over to them, have gone home; they belong there. Too weak in the knees, or too calculating, ambitious, and impatient, they will find a more Cornelius McLean, Henry Snyder, J. B. Seidenstricke the republican family. They tell us this is not a jr., party question; if not, it is a constitutional question-a question of government-a great Union question. It is certainly most encouraging that upon such vital issues the patriotism of the country is all on one side, while faction, ambition and folly are day morning under the telegraphic head. all on the other.

THINKING ONE WAY AND TALKING ANOTHER.

The Albany Journal is still harping on the Washington Union. It is fearfully exercised about the course we have seen proper to adopt in reference to the admission of Kunsas as a State. It is shocked at the idea of that question being made a party measure, and professes to see in it the ruin of the present administration and the final destruction of the democracy. The Journal is very, very hard to please. It has been laboring for years to break down the democratic party. It says the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution will certainly accomplish its long-cherished desire; that it was just such a policy as this that broke down the administrations of John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce, and, exclaims that prophetic seer, "Mr. Buchanan can read the future in the past. The fate of his predecessors will be We approve Mr. Buchanan's policy on this maxim, "let well enough alone," we insist that it | question. We say that the admission of Kansay under the Lecompton constitution is a democratic measure, and that we shall be forced to regard as "aliens and enemies" all who oppose it. But though we do this, and, in doing it, pursue a course which. according to the Journal, must inevitably end in what it has been laboring for years to accomplishthe destruction of the democratic party-still, that paper keeps in a bad humor, and continues to run at us day after day. We think we understand this seeming inconsistency, and hope the Journal will pardon us for suspecting it of believing just the opposite of what it says as to the effect of our course n relation to the Kansas question. The Journal is a shrewd tactician ; but the world is not half so igporant and credulous as it imagines it to be. There are other people who can see as far into the millstone as the man who is pecking it.

NEW PUBLICATION.

a Christian Jew of the third century. Translated from Tenn. For sale in Washington by Taylor & Maury. This is truly both an original and a remarkable work This is three degenerate days of imitation and should say from recollection, of between two and three puerility. Had it a hero, it would be an Epic poem, miles—and that he was general!—we two and three worthy to be classified with Paradise Lost or the Hiad; and five o'clock, without intermission. Returning to but the chronicle of the destruction of Jerasalem (unlike his family to dinc ne would be back again at his chamthat of the contest between angelic cohorts, or that of bers (his or co with us) in the Temple by seven o clock, the Trojan war) was a historical detail, not the record of one man's achievements. Titus, although a great princ and a good general, was not a hero, and John would a tyrannical dictator, yet the record of their deeds, with those of others, makes this poom, if - deeds, want those of others, makes this poom, if - deeds, want a most glorious chronicle of me-The descriptions of places are also very fine, and show

most intimate quaintance with sacred localities. Take, for exar-ple, this sketch of sunrise at Jerusalem on the morring of its downfall :

ang of its downfall:

Now morn areas, and, bright from orient climes,
O'er tillvet the sun with eplender shipnes.
His beams the halds and down grass adorn,
Empearling drops on every flower and thorn
His shauling rays, as up the heavens he rolled,
Typnel that the spires and temple roof with gold,
As if the orb of day, as on he passed,
Knew of ten thousand thous this was his last;
That were o'er Sedom's sea he rose again,
That dome would sparkly with a Gercer flame,
Till all its giarles sank, and one dark blank remain."

There are eight books, each one containing from a thousand to twelve hundred lines, and the work is a valunble addition to the sacred literature of our land. The 'editor" innocently remarks, in conclusion, that "some may think that the Moriad is not as old as the third cen tury, and that it was not written by Ben Asaph, because the MSS, are not produced. But, he goes on to say, Homer's copy of the Riad cannot be produced. Why, then, call for that of the Moriad, when it is stated that it is locked up in the bureau of a Turkish antiquary! However this may be, let it be read as of that date, and as written by Ben Asaph, or justice cannot be done to it. A poet or a novelist has as much right to fix time, and place, and names, as any other incident in the work.

We are under obligations to T. Barnard, esq., agent of the Associated Press of this city, for a copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 27th February, received in advance of the regular delivery of foreign mails.

The Oxford (Mississippi) Mercury gives an interesting account of the improvement made in the State University located at that place. A beautiful and costly collection of minerals and shells has been purchased and arranged in their respective cabinets. The chemical laboratory and philosophical apparatus have been reorganized and completed, and lecture-rooms and new college buildings have been erected.

GEN. WALKER. Gen. Win. Walker appeared in court yesterday and gave bond of \$4,000 to appear in the Uni-ted States circuit court the fourth Monday in April, and answer the charge against him of having violated the perfeatile large. Mason Pileb. neutrality laws. Mason Pilcher, esq., signed the bond

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Charleston, March 13.—Steamship Isabel, from Havana, 10th, arrived here to-day. She brings no political news of the least interest. Sugars at Havana had advanced § a § rial per arroba, closing firm.—Exchange on London II a 12 premium; do on New York, § discount; do on New Orleans, 2 a 3 premium.

Arrival of a Spanish Steamer. New York, March 13.—The Spanish steamer Ocean Bird, from Havana, 7th instant, arrived at this port to-day for repairs.

sates of 20,000 busines; white, 68 a 684 cents. Fork is heavy—mess, \$16 75 a \$16 80. Beef is steady—western repacked, \$12 a \$13 50. Lard is firm at 9 a 104 cents. Whiskey is dull at 214 cents for Ohio. Coffee is bucyant—sales of 4,000 bags; Rio, 94 a 114 cents; stock in port 12,000 bags. Sugar is firm—Orleans 6 a 64 cents. Molasses is quiet at 31 a 33 cents for Orleans. Spirits turpentine is firm at 51 cents. Rosin is heavy at \$1.55. Rice is oniet. Feights, contents to Theremost 3 16. Rice is quiet. Freights cotton to Liverpool 3-16; 2,300 bales shipped to-day. Baltimork, March 13.—Flour closed firm at \$4 50 for

Howard street and Ohio to \$4 623 for choice superfine brands. Wheat was firm but quiet—red, \$1 02 a \$1 10; white, \$1 45 a \$1 25. Corn is active—sales of 15,000 bushels; white, 56 cents, and yellow, 60 a 62 cents. Whiskey closed dull at 20 a 204 cents.

THE BALTIMORE MEETING. The meeting in Baltimore on Friday evening, called t give expression to the views of 5ts democracy on the must be against as. The issue is vital. It was, in which it was held being crowded with an interested Kansas question, was large and imposing, the large hall

Moses J. V. L. McMahon, B. C. Presstman, James M Buchanan, Solomon Hillen, jr., John C. Brune, Jesse Hunt, Charles H. Pitts, Zenus Barnum, C. D. Slingluff, C. J. M. Keyser, Hugh Bolton, James Fields, John S. Williams, Charles F. Mayer, Peter Mowell, Wm. Devries congenial field for the display of such qualities in and Mendez I Cohen. Secretages, Messus. Wm. Giles Charles H. Key, George W. Yellott and Richard

Judge Nelson addressed the meeting at some length upon taking the chair. The speech of the occasion was delivered by the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia. The resolutions adopted were published in the Union yester-

For the Union

SIR FREDERICK THESIGER, LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

EDITOR: If it be allowable to think, speak, write ove all, print on any other subject than "bleeding Kansas," I am tempted to send you, if you think them worth a corner of your columns, some "jottings down" suggested by a name prominent on the list of the new English ministry, as published on the arrival of the last

In the latter part of the year 1838, while temporarily esiding in London, I strolled one morning into the Court of Exchequer. An action on the case for illegal distress for rent was on trial. The counsel for the plaintiff was just rising to conclude. I inquired his name, and was given to understand that he was a man of much reputation. He spoke for about twenty minutes. I was much struck with the point of his remarks on the evidence and force of his reasoning, and especially with the case and fluency of his manner, to which the clearness of his voice and distinctness of his enunciation imparted an addition

I was much struck also with his accomplished bearing and the courteous manner in which he exerted his strength while handling the arguments of his opponent. 'My learned friend," said he, "has seen fit to certend, &c., &c. "He has introduced a great deal that seem me to be altogether irrelevant to this cause. It has been his pleasure to do so. It might have been better if he had not." &c., &c. I listened to him with much interest. and formed a high opinion of him even from the very little that I saw and heard on that occasion. In appear ance and manner, even in occasional gesture, he reminded me a good deal of Mr. ———, of our bar. He was about as tall, and of a good figure. He appeared to

be about the same age.

In the month of May following, when London society is at its height, I had hardly entered the crowded drawing-room of Lady ——, on the occasion of one of her evening receptions, when I perceived, at a little distance, the accomplished lawyer with whom I had been so much struck in the Court of Exchequer a few months before. I sought an introduction, and had a long and interesting conversation with him. It may be inferred that I directed it to his favorite science glad, I confess, to pick up from such a source much that I knew was not readily to

Among other things, he spoke of the hard-working the Synai Hebrew by Anselm Korlstoff. Nashville, habits of English lawyers. He said that he himself, for example, lived in Bryanstone Square, but that he was at known before. court every morning by half-past nine-a stance, I e he would remain till eleven. This, he said, was his constant habit during term, except on Saturday evenings, headded, with a smile, (this was on a Saturday evo ning) which he reserved to himself, and never would be deprived of never, though often importuned to forego the relaxation.

He went on to say that they were obliged to work even harder when on the circuits. At such times he himself had often been kept in court from nine in the morning till ten at night for four and five days in the week-and this any intermission even for dinner, (which they got, I suppose, as they could:) that it was excessively hard work, but the excitement kept them up, though by the end of the week he generally felt it severely. On Christmas eve he was kept in court till two in the morning from an early hour the day before.

Remembering the inquiries of Judge --district court, in a letter received shortly before, I took the opportunity to put some questions as to the operation of the new rules of pleading, by the substitution of special pleading for the general issue. He promptly replied he had not the least doubt but that they had greatly contributed to certainty as well as despatch in business, for obvious reasons which he enumerated.

He then passed to other subjects. He spoke of cloquence generally, and asked me whom I preferred of the parliamentary orators. On my naming Sir Robert Pecl. he agreed with me that he stood first in the House of Commons, but thought there were a greater number of good speakers in the House of Lords. He dwelled with conversational cloquence upon Lord Brougham's "wonderful power" as a debater and speaker. I was again struck with his animated countenance, and his agreeable and even sprightly manner.

My interest in this gentleman, was not dissipated by Manner and the interest has become general. Afternoon prayer meetings were commenced this week, and are now held at half-past four o'clock every day, for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to pray for the Influences of the Sprit. The New London Daily Chronicle says: An extensive every day for all who desire to He then passed to other subjects. He spoke of clo-

My interest in this gentleman was not diminished by having read, two days before, at my breakfast table, the report of an action for libel tried the previous day in the urt of Exchequer. He was not, on that occusion, in the cause, but his name came to be mentioned in the progress of it, on which the presiding judge, Lord Abinger, (the celebrated Mr. Scarlett,) took occasion to oberve, that "a more distinguished ornament of the British bar was never known," and that "if it should should hope that it would be in conjunction with that learned gentleman; whose high and well-known character would of itself prove an ample vindication of him-from any

the United States will be apt to fare none the worse by the accession to power of the Derby government. On the contrary, I think we shall gain from the new English ministry more than we shall lose by the prostration of the old, for which opinion it would not be difficult to assign good reasons. If as much can be said of all its members as was said by Lord Abinger of Mr. Thesiger, nineteen years ago, truly it will be a government of the highest character and of great ability. Such an administration cannot fail to appreciate justly the importance to England and to the world of relations of solid friend ship with the United States, and the men composing it will not be afraid to avow, and act upon, such a senti-

But, as I took the pen simply to recall an inter personal recollection of the new Lord Chancellor, I will conclude, as I began, with the hope, that for once, of least for once, Kansus will be allowed to give place to some other human subject; in the reasonable

which hope you will, I am very sure, concur with A SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER. Philapetpura, March 12, 1858.

THE REVIVAL OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION Instead of presenting our readers with the usual Sun

day-morning column of religious intelligence, gathered from journals especially devoted to sacred matters, we today compile notices of the extraordinary religious move-ment chronicled by the secular press. Our exchange papers, from all sections, teem with accounts of revivals religion in the Methodist, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, and Presbyterian churches, and in these accounts we find evilence of the spread of a deep devotional feeling, amounting in some places almost to a social revolution. Neither s this movement more remarkable for its extent and uni versality than it is for the character and classes of those affected by it. Men whose past lives have been careers of crime, or who have been without the pale of any church, are foremost among the new converts. It is also remarkable that while the "redeemed" have been of this irreligious class, the attraction of them to the truth of the Gospel has not been (generally speaking) the results of clerical labor. The clergy appear, indeed, to have been amazed by the strange conversions which they have witnessed, some of them almost miraculous, and it has oused many of them to a more faithful and consciention discharge of their duties; but it is the laymen who have taken the lead in the movement, often dragging both hurches and clergymen after them.

Man (says a writer who takes a very sensible view of this matter) is naturally a religious being. This is the supremely ruling principle of his nature. Hence, periods of skepticism are always followed by reaction, and it may safely be said that there never was, and never will be, any nation or considerable body of men who, for long periods, neglected the due cultivation of the religious element of their natures, but what after a time experienced a reactive energy and violence of impetuosity exactly in a reactive energy and viocence of impensions of exactly exactly proportion to the previous neglect. Let any one read the history of the Jausenists among the French Roman Catholics in the reign Louis XIV, or the extraordinary effects of the preaching of Wesley and Whitfield in England, and of Jenathan Edwards in this country, and Spurigeon in London, and he will see that they all followed periods of coldness and skepticism among the classes where they produced the greatest effects; seasons in which the devo-tional elements of man's heart had laid uncultivated by

the community generally.

The first apparent beginning of this great and prevailing revival of religion may be traced to the opening of York. This took where during the height of the late financial crisis. This meeting was because near the very centre of business in that city. It was confined to no ent, but was open to all. It presented a spot where the harrassed and wearied mind might take a momentar refuge from the tumult and the strife of worldly stringle and give a brief space to prayer and scrious meditation and give a brief space to prayer and scrious meditation. There was he excitement, no urgent appeal to the feeling, no eloquent persuasion or harrowing denunciations, but the silent work of scrious conviction, the feeling of human weakness, the realization of the necessity of a higher support than man's feeble powers and resolves, and as the fruit thereof there was doubtless often the consoling assurance of having found [b. This retigious feeling grew, spread, and increased; il caught, as it were, almost like a contagion. The restorative process commenced, where it was most needed, in the very centre of corruption, and has thence extended its influence over the States and cities almost of the whole continent. and cities almost of the whole continent.

and cities almost of the whole continent.

Portland, Mc.—A correspondent writes us from this place: "Religious prospects are brightening in Portland. A morning prayer-meeting in the Free Street Plantist vestry, crowded the first week, expands into three the second week, at different hours, at Dr. Dwight's and Mr. Moore's. A weekly preaching service is also commenced at High street, for different pastors. Dr. Chickering and his crowded vestry assembly, on Sabbath evening last, were electrified by an address from a lavyer, who had till lately been worldly and skeptical, but how frankry avows new purposes and exhibsces the loyful assurance that he new purposes and expresses the joyful assurance has found the Saviour."

New Hampshire. It is stated that revivals in religion Rye, Pertsmouth, post other places of New Hampshire. In the last—and place more persons were admitted to the different churches last Sabbath than had ever been

Messachusetis. Daily prayer meetings are held at several churches in Boston, and at Lowell, Havervill, Newbury-port, Worcester, Springfield, and other places. Some of these are "business men's prayer meetings," into which those engaged in business go for ten or fifteen minutes. "The people come to them as doves to their windows," "The people come to them as doves to their windows," and the churches are receiving large accessions to their numbers. A Newburyport correspondent states, as "a gratifying fact, that quite a proportion of the new converts are young men, and that the change in life has been radical and therough. So wonderful a revival, as regards numbers, has never been known in this section filtenice is felt in every department of life, and the tone of society has materially changed. In business, as well as in pleasure, one cannot fall in detecting the wholesome atmosphere which has grown out of the interest. And, what is most gratifying, the work continues unabated in zeal, though not daily bringing out so many in numbers."

Rhode Island .- The Woonsocket Patriot says : "The religious interest in this and the neighboring villatowns continues mahated. Several persons are to be baptized by Rev. Mr. Breed, of the Baptist church, in this village, next communion day. In North Uxbridge several conversions are announced, and quite a number at Whitinsville. A correspondent informs us of a revival at Thompson, seventy-five conversions at Woodstock seventy at Pomfret, and thirty at Putnam. Similar re-

Connecticut.-The Religious Heraid, of Hartford, Cornecticut, says: There has been more than usual religious interest in nearly all of the evangelical churches in this city for some weeks post. In the Pearl Street Church there has been a union prayer-meeting of the young men held every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening first of Jan

New Fork.—In the city, according to the Express, the awakening has continued for several weeks, and the sphere of its influence is becoming whiler every day. The numerous prayer meetings are all crowded, and the number of additions to the churches is reckoned by hundred. ber of additions to the churches is reckoned by hundred-every Sunday. Among the "revivalists" in the Metho-dist church is a society of members which, from its con-tinually changing field, has been christened the "Flying Artillery." Sunday the artillery opened their batteries in the Norfolk Street Methodist church, the morning, at British bar was never known," and that "if it should ternoon, and evening services being passed entirely in exhortation and prayer. The church was crowded to its ntmost all the available space, either for sitting or standing, being occupied. The artillery force consisted of between 30 and 40, mostly of middle-aged persons, who ook their places within the altar. Among them was ex-Alderman Wesley Smith, whose conversion has been re This gentleman was then Mr., since Sir Frederick, announced. Mr. Samuel Halstend, who led in the ser. unnecessar Thesiger, and now Lord Woodstock, Lord Chanceller of vices of the afternoon, then read the requests of seve-ent mode.

England under the new administration of the Earl of Derby.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am one of those who think that hymn, in which the congregation joined. After the After the Congregation is the congregation of the congregation of the congregation is the congregation of the congregation of the congregation is the congregation of the congregation of the congregation for hymn, in which the whole congregation joined. After several prayers, brief exhortations were made, one by ex-Councilman Purdy, in which he painted in most glowing colors the joys of Christians upon earth. Mr. Purdy was followed by Mr. Halstoad, who gave an account of the conversion of "Awful Gardner," a noted pugilist, who will soon commence public exhortations. A hymn was then sung, during which four young mon and three ladies, amid evident excitement, came forward and knelt at the altar. Prayers were then offered in their behalf. The services continued till late in the afternoon.

Margland. - The Baltimore Patriot says: In view of the city, we understand, have it in contemplation to hold a daily prayer meeting, similar to that now being held at the old North Dutch Church in New York, and which is now being attended by crowds of earnest merchants and their clerks.

The New York secular papers are now daily filled with accounts of the various meetings held in different parts of the city, and in the midst of business hours, and conducted by business men rather than by the elergymen. Those are attended by some very unusual evidences of sincerity, seal, and practical effect. The Dutch church down town is daily thronged from 12 o'clock until 1, and everything in that city indicates a degree of reformation in some classes and zeal in others quite unlike anything that has been known for twenty or thirty years, and far more general. In the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, the regular devotions of Lent draw many to those houses of worship. In other denominations, where no such scasons are regularly observed, however, the attendance is now very great, particularly among the Baptists and Presbyterians.

In the cities and towns of the interior the religious interest is becoming deeper and broader every day. While The New York secular papers are now daily filled with

In the class and towns of the interior the religious in-terest is becoming deeper and broader every day. While but little is said about a general revival, there is, inconnex-ion with nearly all the churches, a waking up among pro-fessing Christians, such as has not been known before for

Ohio. -- "The churches in Ohio." says a correspondent manifest still greater interest in the affairs of religion. The accessions at the winter communions, now being held in many of them, are very pleasing, being frequently from six to twelve persons, with increased interest and marked attention.

Missouri. - The St. Louis Presbyterian says there is "a very revived state of feeling in all the Presbyterian churches of that city. Two of the Methodist churches received about 120 on probation; 70 in one, and 50 in the other. There have also been large additions made to three or four of the Baptist churches."

Pencyleanist.—A deep religious feeling is manifested at Pittsburg and other interior towns. A Philadelphia correspondent writes on March 10th: "The prayer-meetings which have been held daily at Jayne's Hall, from 12 to 1 o'clock, p. m., during the past ten days, have been very largely attended. Yesterday about one-half of these who recentled themselves at the door obtained. been very largely attended. Testerday about one-hair of those who presented themselves at the door obtained admission. The most of the audience, we observed, consisted of merchants and business men, whose stores are in the central portion of the city, and among whom were many of our most prominent and influential citizens, some of whom rarely felt sufficient interest in reigious subjects to visit a similar meeting. It is remark able to witness the assemblages at Jayne's Hall daily, and even more strange to see such an earnestness in the addresses delivered and prayers offered up to the Al-

ARMY INTELLIGENCE .- COURT-MARTIAL OF COL-ONEL SUMNER. The subjoined is a fuller account of Friday's proceed

ngs of the court-martial at Carlisle. The court, it will be seen, has adjourned: The court met at nine o'clock. The first witness ex-

amined was Col. John Harris, of the marine corps, who testified that he was sware of the correspondence between Colonel Sufficiel and United Harries on or about the 15th Cotonel Summer and General Hardes on or about the 15th of February last; was consulted by Summer as it the tenor of that correspondence; knew his views in regard to his note of the 15th of February; witness did not construe that note to be a challenge, nor did Colonel Summer that note to be a challenge, nor did Colonel Summer that note to be a challenge, nor did Colonel Summer that note to be a challenge, nor did Colonel Summer that note to be a challenge, nor did Colonel Summer than the challenge in the construction of the colonel summer than the colo ner, to the best of his knowledge; did not think it was a challenge; understood that Summer had selected no friend to bear a challenge for him, not any one to act as his friend, if such an emergency were to arise. The witness was not cross-examined.

The evidence was closed on both sides.

Colonel Summer was allowed two hours to prepare his defence, and the court took a recess till twelve o'clock.

On reassembling, Colonel Summer's defence was read by Judge Watts. The accused said he wished to impress the court with the idea that the acid specified as constituting his offence against the articles of war were not the product of a sudden emergency or expression of exaction, but the result of a deliberate consideration. the product of a same person of a deliberate consideration, and the conviction of absolute necessity. He proceeded to meet the charge in detail. He denied that he had made a personal affair with General Harney out of an official matter, on the ground that the mere presence of a court-martial did not protect an individual from the consequences of his miscoid-ugt of that the inquiries of a court-martial addressed to an individual could justife an expression of malignant or ignorant passion. He denied that the place in which an individual stood could cover him with official protection; and argued that an individual called to account for slanders thus uttered could be account of the consequence of the country of the coun cover him with official protection; and argued that an in-dividual called to account for slanders thus uttered could not successfully plead that a court was the witness of his offence. A question put by the court to Gen. Harney was whether he entertained prejudice or bins against the ac-cused, to disqualify him as a member of the court. The question was simple, and could be fully answered by yes the court, and insult the accused, by declaring that he had before charged the accused with ungentlemanlike and unfofficeflike conduct, and that he had little or no respect for him as a soldier, and that the accu have been tried for the offence if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Scretary of War. General Harney, when appealed to by the accused to re-lieve him from the accusation of falsehood, wrapped himself up in the silence of insinuation. Cot. Sin appealed to every member of the court whether he did not owe to himself, his family, his friends, and the army, the act of propounding to Gen. Harney the questions contained in his letter of the 18th of January. He denied that that letter contained matter for a charge, trial, and conviction, on the ground that Gen. Harney selectaritions were neither official nor proper, and that this letter afford-ed him an opportunity to do what it belonged to every honorable gentleman and soldier to do. To the seccharge the accused denied that the note of the 15th of February was intended as a challenge to Gen. Harney, but was an invitation to Gen. Harney to leave the District of Columbia to renew the corre the cause of their difficulty, and afford General Harner an opportunity of reparation. The note was not a chal-lenge—first, because it would not lear that interpretation lenge-first, because it would not bear that interpretation; second, because it would bear a more reasonable one; third, no previous preparation was made for such an event; fourth, because it is proved that such is not its character or intention. The accused condemned in his own judgment the practice of duelling, but held that circumstances might occur to render it necessary, even at the expense of the loss of a commission. To the third charge, of upbraiding an officer for refusing to accept a challenge, he said if accused did not send a challenge, General Harney did not refuse one, and could not be up

The court received the paper, and went into secret ses sion, which was very short. The result cannot be known till it is promulgated from Washington, the oath of the members of the court requiring inviolable secrety. The majority of the court left town in the afternoon train. Colonel Summer remains till Monday. The judge advo-cate proceeds immediately to Washington with the pa

LAND SALES. - The Council Bluffs Bugle says that the land office in that city was opened for private entry on the 23d ultimo, and that in one week over eighty-four thousand acres had been entered, being an average of near seventeen thousand acres per day. The entries are mostly made with land warrants, and on speculation, although there were a considerable number of entries for

A memorial to the President of the United States has been adopted by one branch of the legislature of Minnesota, asking that the pine lands in Minnesota be curvey ed and offered for sale at as early a day as practicable. It is alleged that depredations are being constantly committed upon these lands; that, if offered for sale, they would be readily taken by individuals who would protect them from wasteful and indiscriminate plunder, and inaugurate a system in regard to cutting the timber tend to economize the same, and prevent unnecessary waste and destruction attendant on the

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

people of Kansas Territory :

To the people of Kansa Territory:

I have this day been shown a circular purporting to be instructions to enrolling officers" for enrolling the Kansas militia, and signed by one "J. H. Lane," dated "Headquarters Kansas Militia, Lawrence, February 16th, 1858," and also a commission bessed by the same individual appointing 8 J. Willis "enrolling officer of Kansas Territory." All these acts are illegal, without asthority of law, and on the part of "J. H. Lane" a usurpation of power. The 10th section of the organic act declares that "the governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-shief of the militia thereof," and "he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory."

There is no power in the Territory that can deprive the governor of the authority thus vested in him, and he alone can fix the headquarters of the Kansas militia. There is no law of Congress, and consequently there can be none of the Territory, authorizing "J. H. Lane" to issue commissions, nor has any commission been issued to him.

dons, nor has any commission been issued to him.

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate the people in the restoration of peace in the Territory, and I mution hem peaked approach to the people in the desired peaker.

on the restoration of peace in the Territory, and I ciution them against encouraging or countenancing these insistious attempts to renew the difficulties and troubles which have too long held sway here. The effort seems to be to induce persons to engage in this bushness under a promise to pay them five dollars per day, not one cent of which will ever be realized. What but trouble can ensue if one turbulent man is thus allowed to set up a military distanciship over the civil authority and squander the public money at pleasure? I trust the good some of the people will induce them to frown down all such illegal and improve movements. proper movements. J. W. DENVER, Acting Governor.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 26, 1858

New OBLEANS. - The published figures of the foreign importations at New Orleans demonstrate that its bus-ness is steadily and rapidly increasing. The imports for the two years ending with the calendar years of 1856 and 1857 present the following comparison:

Foreclassics paying duties. \$12,449,695 \$14,587,637 \$16 free of duties \$5,817,366 \$7,863,366 \$1,614,695 \$7,863,365 \$1,614,695 \$1,614,695 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614,615 \$1,614

This shows a very large increase during ver the year previous—the imports being more than double what they were five years ago. A correct idea of the increase of its foreign importations will be appare from the following statement, giving the gross for the several years mentioned

\$25,362,706 19,872,366 14,050,597 15,439,522 For 1857

A large meeting was held at Sherman, Texas, on the oth of February last, upon the arrival there of the expedition sent out by the Overland Mail Company to exa ine the different routes suggested as femille for the speediest transmission of the overland mail. Dr. J. W Southwich, the commander of the expedition, stated that three routes were being examined—one through the In-dian territory from St. Louis to the Red river; another by way of Little Rock, Arkanson, to Preston ; and a third from Fort Smith to Preston. The selection of the route had ret to be made. The citizens of Sherman adopted resolutions expressing their anxiety that the route should pass through that place, and pledged themselves, if it should be so determined, that they would build and keep in repair all necessary bridges and roads in Grayson county, of which Sherman is the capital. A committee of ten was accordingly appointed to collect the means ecessary to carry out this resolution of the meeting.

As Immerse Class.—Nearly one-half of Western New York is held by the owners under what is termed the Hol-land patent. A suit has lately been instituted to recover a considerable portion of the lands of the Holland Comland patent. A suit has lately been instituted to recover a considerable portion of the lands of the Holland Compatily, the authority of one of its agents to dispose of them being disputed. The prosecution is conducted nominally in behalf of two children residing, we believe, in England, but we understand that, among other prominent parties, the Bank of England is interested in the matter. A gentleman of Buffalo is the nominal defendant. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

MARRIAGE EXTRAGRIMMARY. The greatest marriago which, in point of fortune, can take place in Europe, is about to be contracted in Paris. A princess Troubetzkoù is about to marry her cousin, and each of the parties is entitled to a fortune of £100,000 per annum. The bride-groom—a young officer wounded in the Crimea, being left for dead upon the field—has come to Paris for medical advice. He is fast recovering from an almost hopeless condition, with the foss, however, of the left eye and the amputation of the left arm just above the elbow. The mutilation has in its wise affected the sentiment of the fair intended, who insisted upon accompanying her the fair intended, who insisted upon accompanying her affianced to Paris, in order to comfort and attend him during his convalessence.

SECOND SUPPLY.—Real good and wide black sike, for flounced dresses, at 75, 87%, and \$1 per yard; extraordinary clothy-siso.

In pieces other racker and winer black sike; making in all probably much the larges; and cheaped so in the floaties.

200 pieces Irish linens, in all grades, thick and thin, many of them made to our orders in Ireland.

The vast quantity of pure linen goods antinally passing through our hands challes us to offer the best goods at the prices usually charged for the inferior grades.

harged for the inferior grades.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies We decline opening any new accounts. Bills presented for payment

country tiood articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relaxion in all prices. PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Store," west building,
opposite Centre Market

HON. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver an ad-HON, EDWARD EVERETT will deliver an address on "Charty" for the benefit of the poor of the city, under the angeoide of the "Young Sen". Christian Association," "Young Latholics' Friend Society," and "Ladies' Union Benevirient Society," at the Smithsonian Institution, Theoday evening, March 18th.
Tickets \$1; to be lead at John F. Ellie's music store, the principle, Norths, Orlina, Stottis, Gilman's, Edgriey's, Barkaugh's, Stottis and Clarko's drug stores and the bookstores.
As the number of tickets is limited, seats should be secured at once, March 9-071.

SENSATION NOVEL.—Beatrice Cenci, translated Bookstore, 4 doors west of Pile atreet March 11-4t

HENRY & CAMPBELL

Bankers,
LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, Since City, Iowa, er lands with land warrante or cash, or on time, and loan money stern rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

SHETLAND NET SHAWLS.—New styles "Shetland net shawls," in various colors.
5 cartons new styles (black centres) Ehella shawls, various grades
for stack of all fabrics, in the way of Bret-class dry goods adapted
r general family consumption, was never so large and attractively

or general family consumption, was never to inter an acceptance of now.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is ercharged. We are not opening any new accounts. We are entirely serious in

is matter.
All old hills must be settled prior to opening new ones. We are flexible on this point.

All bills presented monthly for payment in ouch. Notes will not be

We are fully determined to make our trade as near a each business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations that have existed actives meny of our customers and ourselves for a long series of PEERY & BROTHER, Stores," west opposite Cent

THE AMERICAN MANUAL.—The Constitution of the United States, with all the acts of Congress resisting to slavery, including the Nebraska and Kamess bill, exceledly compiled from public documents. For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, Mar 13—4. [Intel States & State] 334 Penn. avenue.

MOURNING SILKS. Opened to day 20 pieces

A rearious styles, widths, and prices mourning silk.

A rearious styles econod mourning allks.

The variety and extent of our stock of mourning goods enables us to
dier all such fabrics at prices must favorable to the crossomer.

Our northern and contern correspondents send us new supplies
laily.

One price only, marked in plain figures; thurefore no customer is All old hills must be settled before new ones are made. We are in.

We are not opening any management monthly.

In presented top payment monthly.

In presented top payment monthly.

In is our determination to make our trade as pear a rach becomes as it is our determination to make our trade as pear to the bare extend possible without disturbing the pleasant reference which have extend both seen many of our customers and expentent for a long series of years.

POSENT in IMPLICATION.

(Control three is not building.

MINNIE RIFLES.—Two Thousand for sale, in